

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN HAROLD D. DONOHUE ON LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE, LITHUANIAN CLUB, WORCESTER, MASS., FEBRUARY 23, 1964

As a friend and neighbor, as well as your Representative in the U.S. Congress, I feel honored and privileged to again join you in these annual ceremonies commemorating the birth of the Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918. That memorable day marked the end of over a hundred years of suffering by the Lithuanian people under a hostile foreign rule.

For the next 22 years, until June 15, 1940, Lithuania was a free and self-governing country. On this occasion, I think it most fitting that we remind ourselves and the world of some of the accomplishments of the Lithuanian people in this comparatively short period.

During these 22 years, the number of primary schools was increased from 677 to 2,696. Over 100 high and secondary schools were constructed and more than 4,000 advanced students were enrolled in the University of Kaunas.

Every city in Lithuania of more than 5,000 inhabitants supported opera seasons and gave all who wished a chance to hear the world's greatest operas and artists. Throughout the country there were special schools for music, art and the ballet. Industry and commerce reached heights never before attained in a country of such small population, which at the time was 3 million. Practically everyone with any ambition owned his own home or his own farm.

In brief summary, this is the remarkable record of the people and the Government of Lithuania in the 22 years of their freedom and independence. This is the period that we recall with pride and joy.

However, that glorious record was suddenly and cruelly terminated on June 15, 1940, when the Soviet Union violated all of its treaty commitments with Lithuania and the Communist Red army moved in to dominate the country and its people.

Sad though the memory of those fateful days may be, we do well to pause in the midst of our busy and peaceful lives to mark those days of infamy when the light of freedom was so brutally extinguished in this great nation.

There are many reasons why we, as free men and women, must not allow the fate of this country and its citizens to sink into the ocean of historic oblivion.

First of all, they are our brothers. The acts of brutality to them are the acts of brutality to us, their brothers in the human race. When they are deprived of freedom and denied their basic human rights, something of our own freedom is chipped away, and therefore must not escape the condemnation of free men.

It was not because of provocation; it was not because of the threat of force; it was not because of hostile social activity that caused the Soviet troops to move in. It was simply the action of the totalitarian bully who entered the sacred precincts of this country and snuffed out the pure and shining light of freedom which stood out in such bold contrast to their own government which suppresses the freedom of opinion and controls its people by secret police, terrorism, deportations and forced labor camps.

The Soviet leaders have even moved to crush and eliminate religion itself by the suppression of clerical education, the harassment of individual priests and the embarrassment and persecution of bishops. But notwithstanding this calculated oppression, it has not eliminated in the hearts of the Lithuanian people their devotion to God and His church, and their fidelity to religion burns more brightly than ever in their breasts.

In these difficult and dangerous circumstances, our hearts must be filled with admiration and affection for these brave people

who will not submit to the yoke of the conqueror.

Let us then, on this anniversary, pledge to our brothers across the sea that their sufferings will not be in vain and their persecution forgotten.

That is why we must keep the case of Lithuania and other small nations before the bar of international public opinion. We must resist every effort to have it sidetracked and we must seize every practical opportunity to bring freedom back to their suffering people.

With firmness, therefore, with devotion to their cause, with confidence in the ultimate triumph of right and justice, let us on this anniversary pledge that our efforts shall not lessen until Lithuania shall once again be numbered among the free nations of the world.

Whereas the liberty of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia was forcibly violated and suppressed by Soviet Russia in June 1940 notwithstanding solemn treaties and agreements of nonaggression; and

Whereas the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian people are strongly opposed to foreign domination and are determined to restore their freedom and sovereignty which they had rightly and deservedly enjoyed for many centuries in the past; and

Whereas the U.S. Government on July 23, 1940, condemned such aggression and refused to recognize Soviet occupation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; and

Whereas the Soviet Russia through her representatives in the United Nations and at other international forums has been posing as the protector of all subjugated peoples, especially former colonies in Africa and Asia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent, reaffirm our adherence to American democratic principles of government and pledge our support to our President and our Congress to achieve lasting peace, freedom, and justice in the world; and be it further

Resolved, That the Government of the United States take appropriate steps through the United Nations and other channels to stop the Soviet Russia's policy of colonialism in Eastern Europe and to force Soviet to conduct free elections in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia under the United Nations supervision; and be it further

Resolved, That the Government of the United States approve or endorse no agreements which would in any manner accede to the outgrowth of any past, present, or future Soviet aggressive action; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to the U.S. representative to the United Nations, to the U.S. Senators of Massachusetts, to the Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts and the press.

PRAUAS STANLEY,

Committee Chairman.

VIOLETA MATULEVICIUTE,

Secretary.

Ignoring of Cuba Brings Risks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 27, 1964

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, since January 1961, we have never had a policy on Cuba or the rest of Latin America. In yesterday's Daily News, Virginia

Prewett tells us of the risks involved because of our appeasement of communism.

The interesting news editorial follows:

L.B.J. FACES RISKY PATH ON CUBA

(By Virginia Prewett)

With a decision on Cuban policy soon to be faced up to, President Johnson walks a high, dangerous path in foreign policy, with a tremendous precipice on each side.

Cuba is the touchstone of our Latin American policy. So long as the Communist satellite exists in the Caribbean, the bars to the Western Hemisphere are down. And if the United States does not soon rescue Latin America's struggling democratic forces from inrushing waves of influence, we shall see two developments.

First, France means to stage a comeback in Latin America, where it once enjoyed great cultural influence and considerable trade. It may seem that the worst effect of this comeback would be to make respectable in Latin America the De Gaulle attitude toward Red China.

TODAY'S JOLT

But European authorities tell us that General de Gaulle's championship of Red China is only today's jolt. Writing in Paris' *Le Figaro*, the French Academician Andre Francois-Poncet reports a growing fear that General de Gaulle will next establish an entente with East Germany. Francois-Poncet is a former French Ambassador to Bonn.

General de Gaulle has already sent private emissaries into East Germany, says the writer. Beyond this, of course, lies the further jolt to the West—a De Gaulle move for the Allies to leave West Berlin—and, of course, for the United States to get out of Europe.

As France rushes into part of the vacuum we have left by refusing to support democratic leadership in Latin America, the French will make respectable not only their policy on Red China, but this other change lurking beyond tomorrow.

CONCERNS MEXICO

The second development if we do nothing about Cuba concerns Mexico. In spite of all the cordiality at President Johnson's recent meeting with Mexico's President Adolfo Lopez Mateos, the Mexican leader used the occasion to deal the United States a gratuitous stab, not in the back, but right in the front.

This was President Lopez Mateos' statement to the press that the Cuban problem ought to be settled in the United Nations, a stand directly challenging U.S. policy on Cuba.

It was an uncalled for public jab in the midst of the handshaking and the Mexican leader did it as if it were the most natural thing in the world.

If our present policy continues, Mexico's will not remain static. On the contrary, we may expect to see Mexico provide for Red China the same kind of effective bridgehead into the Latin American land mass that Mexico is today providing Red Cuba.

If we do not stop this trend, this is inevitable. Our complete paralysis in face of Moscow's power thrust through Cuba in fact creates this inevitability.

U.S. Customs Service 175th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. ROONEY
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 25, 1964

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday evening last here at

the Sheraton-Park Hotel I had the great privilege and high honor of attending a splendid banquet marking the 175th anniversary of the U.S. customs service, one of the historically great and dependable arms of our Government. The distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable Douglas Dillon, made a highly interesting and pertinent address on this occasion and it is my pleasure, under the permission heretofore granted me by unanimous consent of the House, to include with these remarks his speech on this important and interesting occasion.

The speech follows:

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS DILLON, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, AT A DINNER MARKING THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE, SHERATON-PARK HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1964

Mr. McIntyre, Members of Congress, Commissioner Nichols, ladies, and gentlemen, it is a privilege to be among the guests at this gathering, which marks not only the birthday of the father of our country but also the 175th anniversary of the U.S. customs service. Legislation enacted by the 88th Congress calls on the American people to "observe this anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities," and President Johnson has proclaimed 1964 "U.S. Customs Year."

The customs service has for one and three-quarter centuries stood guard at our gates, and, as Franklin Roosevelt observed, "its history embodies the history of both our domestic growth and our foreign relations."

If you customs officials think life is complicated today, just imagine what it must have been like 180 years ago; the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut placed heavy imposts on such things as chickens, eggs, and feed. Connecticut wood was measured; cabbages and turnips were appraised. Duty had to be paid on virtually everything shipped between the States.

It wasn't until 1789 that this chaotic state of affairs was corrected, when the new Constitution gave the Federal Government the muscle it needed to, "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises [adding that] all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

In the early days, customs receipts provided the bulk of our Nation's revenues. Two million dollars of the total of 2½ million collected in the year 1789 came from customs duties. That \$2 million compares with customs collections last year of almost \$1½ billion. It is impressive to note in passing that despite the continued increase in collections, the actual cost of collecting a dollar of customs revenues has dropped over the past 17 years by an astonishing 29 percent. I think this simple statistic is eloquent tribute to the efficiency, dedication, and energy of the men and women in the customs service, a service which has some very distinguished alumni:

Many of you will recall that Nathaniel Hawthorne was once a measurer in the Boston Customhouse, at an annual salary of \$1,500. He later became surveyor of customs, and it is said that during his tour of duty he came upon old records that inspired him to write his famous novel, "The Scarlet Letter." The service in those days evidently didn't have anything approaching the thorough training programs it has today. At one point Hawthorne wrote his friend Longfellow that he didn't believe he would have any difficulty fulfilling his duties "since, I don't know what they are."

Herman Melville, author of "Moby Dick," was an inspector in the New York Customhouse for 20 years, where he was paid the sum of \$4 a day. The same rate of pay was earned by the famous poet, Edward Arling-

ton Robinson, who worked as a special agent at the port of New York.

I wonder how many of the 9,000 men and women currently in the service are at work on manuscripts that will one day become literary classics, or at least dramatic television or movie scripts?

Certainly you have the material at hand. Take the work of the customs agency service, for example—the enforcement arm of the Bureau that wages an around-the-clock campaign against smuggling. Nowadays, plainclothes, special agents can and do make use of the very latest investigatory and surveillance aids.

At John F. Kennedy Airport in New York, for instance, closed circuit television cameras permit behind-the-scenes agents to observe passengers' movements on a TV screen. Anyone attempting to edge a small parcel along the floor with his foot, or attempting to pass a package to a bystander is readily detected.

But even with this kind of equipment, inspectors have to develop what amounts to a sixth sense to spot the incoming traveler who may be attempting to smuggle something into the country. Not long ago, this sixth sense led an alert inspector to order a thorough search of a man and wife and their 3-month-old infant who were returning from a trip to Mexico. The search eventually uncovered a quantity of marijuana—neatly concealed in the baby's diaper.

Diapers are by no means the only hiding places used by would-be smugglers which must be ferreted out by our well-trained inspectors. Smugglers have utilized handbags, coat linings, automobile panels, hollowed-out heels—and even a piece of salami. One hapless traveler made the mistake of attempting to secrete a \$476 gold pin in a piece of salami, evidently unaware of the restrictions placed on the imports of processed meats. The salami was confiscated as a matter of routine, its gold filling quickly detected.

Narcotics smuggling alone represents a major task for our customs inspectors. Seizures and arrests of narcotics and other smugglers are constantly being made along the borders of the United States. In fiscal 1963 there were in all 6,855 seizures made, valued at over \$24 million.

Too few Americans are fully aware of the dangers involved in this regular work of customs inspectors. Since 1900, 42 customs officers have been killed in the line of duty by violators of customs laws or by accident while on duty, 49 others have been seriously wounded or injured by violators, and 68 have been seriously injured on duty. In this same period, some 95 smugglers are known to have been killed in gun battles with customs enforcement officers.

Inside, in the customs laboratories, and out front—where it meets the traveling public—the customs service has been steadily at work improving and streamlining its service. Introduction of oral baggage declaration at all airports in the United States has greatly speeded customs formalities. At Kennedy Airport in New York, the average time it now takes for travelers is 4 minutes per person—a record hard to match anywhere in the world, especially in view of the fact that an average of 4,000 persons arrive there daily.

Impressive, too, is the fact that despite a greatly increased volume of business since the war, the number of customs employees is now somewhat less than it was 25 years ago. There were about 10,000 in the customs service in 1939, and there are about 9,000 in the service now, efficiently handling such increases in business as these:

(1) U.S. imports in 1939 were valued at \$2.1 billion. In 1963 they reached \$16.5 billion—an eightfold increase.

(2) Customs collections in 1939 totaled \$354 million. In 1963 they came to almost \$1½ billion—a fivefold increase.

(3) Consumption entries filed in 1939 were 514,000. In 1963 they were 1,528,000—a threefold increase. And all of this, remember, with 10 percent fewer personnel.

In the face of this ever growing workload, your determination to continue seeking ways to improve your service to the traveling public, and to the international business community, is to be commended. After 175 years, you're not resting on your oars. Your efforts have been instrumental in furthering the administration's policy of encouraging foreign travel to the United States by speeding up customs procedures, by encouraging facelifting of facilities at our various ports and, above all, by greeting visitors to our shores with courteous, efficient personnel—our dockside dispensers of good will.

It is a source of real satisfaction to those of us in the Treasury Department to salute Customs employees on their 175th Birthday. To Assistant Secretary Reed, to Commissioner Nichols, and to all of you, I say for all of us in the Department—congratulations on a job well done.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).